Our Hat Department is booming. Stiff hats for men and boys, 75c and upward. Soft hats for men, 50c and upward. Soft hats for boys, 22e and up-

In children's caps, for fall and winter, we have a great stock at 22c and 23c, that sold last season at 40 and 50c. Here's a bargain. A fine line of plush caps at

We sell a fine \$2 hat at \$1.50. No mis-take about it. Come and see. Also, non-breakable stiff hats, in Miller, Yeoman and Dunlap styles, at \$3. Regular price \$3.50.

ALL AT THE

Original Eagle Hat Department

Stores: 5 & 7 W. Wash. and 16 S. Meridian. Fair weather; increasing cloudiness.

We to-day place on BARGAIN COUNTER

### Men's Overcoats

# \$25 to \$18.00.

\$16 to \$10.00.

# MURPHY, HIBBEN

Woolen Department-Late Importations.

F. & H. Suitings, F. & H. Broadcloths,

tainty.

F. & H. Cheviots.

Blue Edredons.

# MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO

Chicago & St. Louis. BIG 4

TIME-CARD. CLEVELAND DIVISON. Depart-\*3.30 am, 7 am, 11.15 am, \*3.15 pm, \*6.30 pm. Arrive-\*7.05 am, \*10.30 am, 2.40 pm, 5.00 pm. \*11.20 pm.

CHICAGO & CINCINNATI DIVISION-RAST. Depart—\*3.40 am, \*6.45 am, 10.50 am, \*3.10 pm, 45 pm, 6.30 pm.

Arrive—10.25 am, \*11.05 am, \$12:10 pm, 4.55 pm, \*11.15 pm. \*12.10 am.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI DIVISION-WEST. Depart—7.10 am, \*11.15 am, 5.15 pm, \*12.20 am. Arrive—\*3.20 am, 10.35 am, \*3.00 pm, 6.15 pm.

Depart—7:45 am, \*11:45 am, 5:05 pm. \*11:25 pm. Arrive—\*3:25 am, 10:30 a. m, 2:55 pm, \*6:25 pm, Depart-5:30 am., \*3:15 pm. Arrive-\*11:00 a. m., 7:50 p. m.

ST. LOUIS DIVISION. Depart-\*7.30 am, \*11.10 am, 5.10 pm, \*11.35 pm. Arrive-\*3.20 am, 10.35 am, \*2.50 pm, \*6.20 pm. Daily. Sunday only.

## C., H. & D. R. R.

The Pullman Vestibule Line

5 TRAINS DAILY 5

ONLY LINE

### **DETROIT** and **TOLEDO**

Leaving Inpianapolis in the evening, by which you can secure SLEEPING-CAR ACCOMMODATION, reaching Toledo and Detroit early following morning.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: FOR CINCINNATI AND DAYTON.

Depart—\*3:55 am \*6:40 am 110:45 am \*3:05 pm 16:30 pm 10:15 am \*11:15 am 17:25 pm \*10:55 pm.

\*Daily. tDaily except Sunday.

H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

GROSS BOURBON OUTRAGE.

Major Dunbar, Republican Candidate for Congress, "Egged" by Brown County Democrats.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 21.-News has just reached this city concerning an "egging" Major John G. Dunbar received a day or two ago in Nashville, Brown county, at the hands of a howling mob of Democrats. Major Dunbar is the Republican candidate for Congress in this district. Mr. Dunbar delivered a telling speech at the public hall in that place Saturday afternoon to a large audience, and while on his way from the hall to the hotel, after the meeting, was assaulted as stated above. Many of the better class of Democrats of that region are outspoken in their denunciation of such contemptible conduct, and the act will cost the Democratic party several votes.

Brown county is in the Fifth congressional district, now represented by Mr. Cooper. who is also a candidate for re-election. It is the home of the "mossback" in his primitive state, and until several years ago had few schools and fewer newspapers. Maj. Dunbar is a brave ex-soldier, and popular with the farmers, many of whom in Brown county, as elsewhere in the district, have signified their intention of voting for him. It was this, probably, that led a few of the rabid element to commit the

outrage at Nashville on Saturday. A dispatch from Columbus says that on Monday night Messrs. Dunbar, Doup and Demaree, after speaking to a fair-sized audience at Nashville, repaired to the Mason Hotel for the night. While in the parlors of the hotel they were at-tacked from the outside by a party of hoodlums who threw stones, smashing in the windows of the hotel and causing the three candidates to leave the room in

great haste to escape personal injury.

Will Pay Dollar for Dollar. CHICAGO, Oct. 21 .- A gentleman who has just returned from Detroit is responsible for the statement that when the affairs of R. G. Peters & Co., who recently failed at Manistee, are sifted to the bottom, it will be found that the big lumber firm may be able to pay dollar for dollar. Mr. Peters's own estimate of his effairs places his liabilties in the neighborhood of \$1,750,000, and his assets between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000. Conservative estimates, however, increase the liabilities and reduce the assets considerably. Still the general opinion is that the estate will, if properly managed, pay dollar for dollar and leave a good margin.

Bad Railway Wreck Reported. CINCINNATI, Oct. 21 .- Late to-night a report reached here of a bad railway wreck at Somerset, Ky. Efforts to obtain particulars or a confirmation of the rumor through Lexington and Louisville has been unavailing.

Have reduced price from

\$22 to \$12.00 and \$14. \$20 to \$12.00 and \$13. \$18 to \$10.50 and \$12.

\$14 to \$9, etc., etc.

These coats are taken from broken lines. Nothing the matter with them, and if we can fit you, you will get a great bargain. Try it.

Latzkos Cassimeres,

Waldhousen Cheviots, F. & H. Ladies' Cloths, all shades, Black Diagonals and Doeskins. Stock complete in all departments. Lowest prices always a cer-

# And everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S Surgical Instrument House, 92 South Illinois st.

CAMP-MEETING PROPRIETY

Mrs. Hawthorne Says that Life There Is

Free from the Conventionalities, Which May Partly Explain Mr. Pettit's Unseem-

ly Jocularity-Other Female Witnesses Testify in the Famous Trial.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 21. - The

prosecution is now introducing evidence to show an undue intimacy between W. F. Pettit and Mrs. Whitehead, and from this will be ascertained the motive of the alleged poisoning. Mrs. Emma Hawthorne. continuing her testimony, said she was at Pettit's house a good portion of the time during the illness of Mrs. Pettit and saw no person but Pettit give medicine to his wife. Mrs. Pettit, in one instance, objected to taking the quinine capsules offered to her by her husband. She saw Pettit give medicine several times Tuesday night, the night before her death. Pettit did not like her husband, because Mr. Hawthorne had said that he did not believe Pettit to be the right kind of a man. She said that Ollie Reese, who worked at Mrs. Whitehead's father's, had been pinched by Pettit. She told Pettit that all the young people about Shawnee Mound were talking about his actions toward Mrs. Whitehead, and other younger ladies. The people all and other younger ladies. The people all said that the actions of Pettit and Mrs. Whitehead at the Battle-ground camp-Whitehead at the Battle-ground campmeeting were simply outrageous and sickening. Pettit had asked her husband
if he (Pettit) would behave himself until
the meeting of conference, if the people of
Shawnee Mound would let him preach
there the next year, and said he intended to
come back there to live anyhow, as there
was a good boarding place near by. Pettit had also said to her husband that some one was wanting to whip him, but he was not afraid. David Meharry had said he thought Mrs. Pettit had a congestive chill on Sunday afternoon.

The witness, on cross-examination, said she did have some feelings against Pettit. The witness rather evaded answering the question whether she had purposely concealed certain things which she had been testifying to, until this trial. In reference to the coming of Pettit into their bedroom at the camp-meeting, she said it was light. and that he made fun of her night-cap, and teased her husband, who was also in bed, and even after he had started down stairs he returned to torment her husband. Mrs. Whitehead slept in the same room. and it was at this time that he made the remarks about hugging her pillow, etc. The witness said she knew that there was more freedom at the camp-meeting than would be allowed elsewhere. She next saw Pettit at her house, and said that Mrs. Kerr had also witnessed some of Pettit's actions toward Mrs. Whitehead. The witness also had to tell about being at Pettit's house during the illness of Mrs. Pettit, which agreed with what other witnesses had told, both in regard to Pettit and Mrs. Whitehead. Pettit had been told that if he had even waited six months after the death of his wife before he and Mrs. Whitehead were talking about marrying the people would not have thought it strange, because Pettit had a young daughter. But Pettit had returned suddenly from the burial of his wife, and met Mrs. Whitehead at Lafayette, who had said she was going to marry Pettit. Pettit said that somebody had been talking to Mrs. Whitehead, and from her had learned those things about their marriage, and yet he had been trying to convince the husband of the witness that that there was no truth in the report of

their proposed early marriage. Some of the evidence introduced made Pettit blush. Mrs. Bessie Wallace testified that she was there Monday afternoon, and told about the same things that have been told by other witnesses. She said that Monday night she suggested to Pettit that they give Mrs. Pettit a dose of oil, but Pettit said no; that he would follow the directions of the doctor, and her a powder of rhubarb. On Sunday morning witness helped eat what was left of the breakfast prepared by Mrs. Whitehead and partaken of by Mrs. Pettit, and she did not get sick. Lizzie Julian, however, did get sick for some cause, and Mrs. Pettit had a convulsion. Mrs. Pettit had warned her about the strychnine being in the cupboard. She had heard Mrs. Pettit on Monday night ask Mrs. Whitehead not to go away, as she "wanted to know that she was in the

Lizzie Julian, Mary E. Kerr and Lizzie Meharry all testified to being at the house during the time in question, and nothing new was developed except that Dr. Black told Dr. Yeager that he was very liberal in his doses, and that Mrs. Pettit was almost constantly under the influence of chloroform the night before she died. All the witnesses heard Pettit and Mrs. Whitehead talking together in the room after the latter had retired on the night before Mrs.

Pettit died.

River Steamer Burned. CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—The steamer Rainbow, which was on the marine ways in the eastern part of the city, burned to-night. How the fire started has not been ascertained. She was undergoing repairs.
The loss is \$25,000; insurance, \$12,000. She
was the joint property of Captain Charles
G. Young and the Big Sandy Packet Com-

### GLADSTONE SPEAKS TO SCOTS

Tremendous Outpouring of People to Hear the Distinguished Statesman.

The Irish Problem Discussed with Old-Time Vigor and Balfour Severely Criticised for His Harsh and Coercive Methods.

Misconduct of the Police at Tipperary Condemned in Forcible Terms.

Absenteeism of Officials and Landlords Pointed Out as the Greatest Evil Ireland Has to Endure-Other Foreign News.

### GLADSTONE AT EDINBURGH.

The British Statesman Speaks to a Vast and Enthusiastic Audience of Scotchmen. special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 21.-Mr. Gladstone delivered the first speech of his Scotch campaign, to-day, in the Corn Exchange, this city. There was a tremendous crush of people eager to see and hear the great Liberal leader, and when the hall had been crowded to suffocation thousands of disappointed persons were left outside to return home or listen to speakers of lesser note, who addressed overflow meetings in the open air. The audience in the hall numbered about five thousand. Mr. Gladstone was enthusiastically greeted on making his appearance. He was in excellent health, and his voice was clear and strong. He spoke without visible sign of fatigue.

In opening his address he remarked that, though many questions of importance were before the public, the problem which continued to eclipse all others and to demand the almost undivided attention of those who strove to promote the well-being of the nation, was the Irish problem. The country had come to recognize the fact that this question must be settled before other questions could be dealt with. It was one which affected the health and vitality of the state so intimately that, in truth, no other question could be properly considered while this remained in menace. The opponents of home rule had hoodwinked and deluded their constituencies before the election by home rule had hoodwinked and deluded their constituencies before the election by pledging themselves not to rely upon brute force in the government of Ireland. They had promised to provide an effective system of local self-government for that part of the kingdom. They had put themselves on record as opposed to any advances from the British treasury for the purpose of buying estates from landlords in Ireland. How had these pledges, upon which the people had granted them the reins of government, been adhered to in the actual history of their administration?

their administration? The very first important measure proposed by the present government on its accession to power was a measure for the government of the Irish people by coercion. This had been the favorite bantling of the Tory leaders. True, a local government bill had been brought in, but it was a feeble offspring, poorly nourished and so badly neglected that it was rapidly dwindling into nothingness. As to the third pledge, it had apparently been wholly forgotten, for in the proposal pending before Parliafor in the proposal pending before Parliament in regard to expropriation of Irish estates there was a provision by which forty million pounds of money, drawn from the British people by taxation, was to pass into the pockets of holders of land in Ire-

Mr. Gladstone proceeded to discuss the provisions of the land-purchase bill, and subjected the measure to a severe criticism, in which his well-known skill in financial analysis was exhibited so strikingly as to elicit round after round of applause from

his closely attentive audience.

Recurring to the subject of coercive methods of government, he remarked that the ods of government, he remarked that the Conservatives took credit upon themselves for setting Ireland right by means of a firm and resolute government. But so poorly had they earned the right to make such a boast that it might truly be said that defective though the law was, the administration of it was worse than the law itself. Indeed, so deplorable was the state to which affairs had been brought, that he would not hesitate to declare that the Irish people ought to hate the law; though he would not say that they ought to break it. He would not saction lawlessness, even though the Irish people had constantly bethough the Irish people had constantly bee them an eminently bad exam lawlessness in quarters which should be the fountain-head of legality. For the govern-ment of Ireland was itself a perfect pattern of unlawfulness; and its methods were such as could not fail to provoke among the people feelings of justifiable resentment.

GOVERNMENT OUTRAGES IN IRELAND. It was hardly necessary to mention particular instances of these illegal methods, for such instances had lately been conspicuously impressed upon the public mind. It was grossly illeml to close the courtroom against the people of Tipperary. One of the rights of every British subject was that, if tried, he should be tried openly and in the public view. The appointment of Mr. Shannon, one of the trial magistrates, to sit in judgment upon Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien and other accused nationalists was, while, perhaps, not technically illegal, a gross scandal, not merely because he had been previously called upon to act as an executive officer in dealing with the people now brought before him in his judicial capacity, but also because, in the case of Mr. Dillon particularly, there was a personal quarrel between them, which, it was only fair to assume, must create a bias in the mind of the magistrate.

In dwelling upon the action of the police in attacking respectable and peaceable citizens and visitors with batons, Mr. Gladstone remarked that, after such misconduct on the part of the police at Mitchellstown, Tipperary and elsewhere, it would be expecting impossibilities to look for the maintenance of popular respect for the constabulary or the administration of law. Further than this, the systematic brutality of the police was crowned by the insult of chronic absenteeism on the part of the responsible officials. Mr. Balfour, the head of the Irish government, seemed to feel that it was no part of the business of a minister for Ireland to reside for any length of time in the country whose needs and demands he was supposed to be familiar with. It was absenteersm that formed one of the most significant signs of the lowest degradation reached by ireland in the last century, and this practice had now been constant habit of the chief secretary, who had fairly flaunted his absence in the face of the people. What was the condition of the country as the result of such brutality and neglect? The government had the audacity to boast that Ireland had grown peaceable under its administration; yet it kept six-fold more armed policemen in Ireland than in the whole of England and Scotland. The British people were forced to pay £1,600,000 annually to support the police in Ireland for the purpose of assisting the landlords to collect their rents; at least this was apparently the chief function of the constabulary. The English and Scotch landlords who maintained fair and equitable relations with their tenants did not ask the aid of the police in collecting their rents. Yet their occasional losses footed up more than those of the Irish landlords, thanks to the merciless severity of a land system backed by the batons and rifles of the police. Meanwhile, what had become of the promises for Irish local self-government?

Mr. Gladstone challenged the government to grant a general election, and asserted with confidence that should an appeal to

the country be allowed, the result would prove that the people had been won over by Conservative misgovernment to the approval of the experiment of home rule. With this great question settled on terms honorable alike to England and Ireland, the last fortresses of bigotry and oppression would succumb to the attack of Lib-

eral principles. Justice to Ireland would rid the empire of an intolerable nuisance and deep disgrace, and would gild with a brighter glow than any former years the closing years of Victoria's glorious reign.

Mr. Gladstone's address was frequently interrupted by applause, and its close was followed by long continued cheering. After a brief rest, Mr. Gladstone, with his wife and a few intimate friends, attended the concert of Mme. Patti. A dense crowd gathered outside the building and wildly cheered the ex-Premier as he entered. His cheered the ex-Premier as he entered. His appearance in the hall was the signal for another outburst of enthusiasm. After the concert he had a long interview with Mme. Patti, and at its conclusion the famous songstress presented the great statesman with a box of voice lozenges, which he accepted with evident pleasure.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Recent Revolt in Switzerland Due to Embezzlement of a Million Francs. BERNE, Oct. 21 .- The evidence obtained in the suit brought by the Ticino Cantonal Bank against the government of the canton, arising from the embezzlement of 1,000,000 francs by the treasurer of the canton, shows that the embezzlement was intimately connected with the revolt that occurred in the canton last September. It is said that Signor Respini, the head of the cantonal government, has in his possession documents which compromise a number of influential men in political life. He will sift the charges and will not spare the persons implicated in the embezzlement. The insurgents obtained many letters respecting the suit when they had possession of the government offices, but were unable to procure other documents which were locked in the official boxes, to which they had no keys.

A Magnanimous French Duelist. Paris, Oct. 21 .- The duel between M. Paul Deroulede and M. Reinach, growing out of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday relative to the action of the government against the Boulangists, in the course of which M. Deroulede insulted M. Reinach by describing him as "that lackey of all administrations," took place at an early hour this morning. The weapons used were pistols. Twenty-five paces were marked off by the seconds, and the principals then took their positions. At the word M. Remach fired, but his shot flew wide of its mark. M. Deroulede did not fire. M. Reinach's seconds then proposed that the duel be continued, but M. Deroulede declined to assent to this proposal.

Refused to Summons Balfour, TIPPERARY, Oct. 21 .- The trial of the defendants indicted for conspiracy was resumed before Magistrates Irwin and Shannon. Mr. Michael O'Brien, one of the defendants, asked that a summons be issued against Mr. Balfour compelling him to appear before the court and state under oath what he said in his recent speech at Newcastle. The court declined to issue a summons, declaring that it refused to be the medium for anything illegal or improper. Mr. David Sheehy, one of the defendants, took part in the discussion and made remarks which were construed by the magistrates as contempt of court. He was accordingly committed to jail for one week.

Longest Bridge in Europe. VIENNA, Oct. 21.—The King of Roumania to-day officiated in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone for a new railway bridge across the Danube at Tchernavoda, a Roumanian town. In a speech after the ceremony the King declared that the bridge would be the longest in Europe and that its completion would mark an epoch in history, shortening as it would the route from the North to the Black sea.

American Thieves in London, LONDON, Oct. 21.-An American named Wright and two women named Condy and Irvine were arraigned in the police court to-day on the charge of robbing a jeweler in Cheapside of a diamond brooch valued at £550. It is believed that the prisoners are implicated in other jewelry robberies that have recently occurred in London. They were remanded for trial.

Arm Cut Off in a Duel. LONDON, Oct. 22.-At Pesth yesterday, in a duel fought with sabers, Lieutenant Lazar, one of the combatants, had one of his arms severed from his body. An account of a fatal duel comes from Cronstadt. Count Marenzi, one of the duelists in this affair, received a shot wound from which he is dying.

Shot at the Czar's Train. Paris, Oct. 21 .- The Evenement has advices from St. Petersburg stating that as the train on which the Czar was traveling on his return to St. Petersburg from his hunting trip in Poland was passing Grodno a shot was fired at the train from the railway station there.

Jews Ordered Out of Russia. ODESSA, Oct. 21 .- In accordance with the Czar's enforcement of the anti-Jewish law all the Jews in Kisheneff were to-day ordered to leave that day. Also the Jews in Akerman, twenty-eight miles from here, have been ordered to leave that town.

Work or Bread Demanded.

DUBLIN, Oct. 21 .- A crowd of farmers' laborers at Schull besieged the Board of Guardians to-day, demanding work or bread on account of the failure of the potato crop. The board replied that the law does not permit outdoor relief.

Cable Notes. Durham University has conferred the de-gree of doctor of laws upon Henry M. Stanley and his friend and companion Dr.

The result of the Belgian municipal elections is regarded as highly favorable to the cause of universal suffrage, candidates advocating that principle having in most intances been successful.

A sensational trial is in progress at War-

saw, three prominent silk mercers being accused of swindling various merchants out of sums aggregating a million marks. There are 214 witnesses to be examined. Brigandage is rife along the caravan route between Erzeroum, in Armenia, and Trebizond, twelve miles northwest of Erze-

roum. A number of caravans have been attacked and plundered by the brigands. A Shanghai dispatch states that Inspector-general Hart, who is at the head of the Chinese customs, has suggested to the imperial government the abolition of the export duty on tea as a measure of protection to the Chinese tea trade, now threatened

by Japan and India.

The Prince of Wales is making himself very popular in Vienna among both the titled and the poorer classes. Though indefatigable in performing social duties, he has found time to visit nearly all the charitable institutions and make liberal contributions to their funds. Before meeting the Emperor of Austria. the Prince of Wales, following the example

of Emperor William, visited the vault where the remains of the late Prince Rudolph repose, and placed a wreath on the tomb. The Emperor was very much touched by this tribute to his dead son and The Governor of Armenia has stationed troops in the Christian quarters of the city of Erzeroum to protect the residents, who fear that the Moslems intend to conduct an

Christians. Alleged Female Swindlers Arrested, SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—Maud Inman, proprietor of the electric baths, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Betts, were arrested, this afternoon, for defrauding D. R. Benjamin, of Denver, a real-estate agent, out

organized pillage of their quarters. Six Moslems have been arrested on suspicion of

being implicated in a plot to rob the

of about \$5,000 in money and real estate. Governor Hill at McKinley's Home. CANTON, O., Oct. 21.—A large crowd greeted Governor Hill here to-night. In his address Governor Hill prefaced his remarks by dwelling on the election bill, the

admission of new States, and called the McKinley bill'an infamous tariff bill, the sum of all villainies. He talked principally on tariff, reitering the tariff was a tax. He paid high tribute to Mr. McKinley, crediting him with ability, integrity and intellect personally, but denouncing him politically as a bitter partisan.

### ANOTHER CLOSE RACE.

The Teutonic Reaches England About Two Hours Ahead of the City of New York. LONDON, Oct. 21 .- The White Star line steamer Teutonic, Captain Irving, which cleared the bar at New York at 7:34 A. M. Oct. 15, bound for Liverpool, was signalled off Browhead at 9:27 o'clock this morning. The inman line steamer City of New York, Captain Watkins, which sailed from New York for Liverpool on the same day as the Teutonic and crossed the bar four minutes ahead of her, was signalled off the same point at 11:39 A. M. to-day.

The City of New York's mails are expected to reach London on Wednesday morning, making the quickest time on record.

Movements of Other Steamers. NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Arrived: Spree, from Bremen. The Spree is a new North German Lloyd steamer of 3,769 tons burthen. MOVILLE, Oct. 21.—Arrived: Furnessia, from New York for Glasgow. Hamburg, Oct. 21.—Arrived: Bohemia, from New York.

BREMERHAVEN, Oct. 21 .- Arrived: Fulda, from New York.

SALARIES MUCH TOO HIGH

National World's Fair Commissioners

Asked to Halt in Their Extravagances.

igures Presented by Secretary Windom Shot ing That the Government Appropriation Will Not Hold Out at the Present Pace.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.-President Palmer, of the National World's Columbian Commission, has received a letter from Secretary Windom in regard to the expenses of the commission. The Secretary first states that of the \$1,500,000 appropriated, \$400,000 must be used in the construction of a government building, leaving \$1,100,000 for other expenses. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, there is appropriated jointly \$200,000 for the expenses of the commission and the use of the government board of control. The government board has estimated that it will need \$50,000, leaving \$150,000 for the use of the commission. The Secretary then shows that in salaries for officers and other expenses the commission has disposed of \$90,000 of this \$150,000, and that the expenses of meetings of the executive committee now in session and of the meeting of the commission to be held on Nov. 15 will bring the total up to \$110,000, leaving only \$40,000 to run the commission on from that date till June 30, 1891.

Continuing, the Secretary says: "In consideration of the foregoing showing of expenses I have hesitated as to the approval of the resolutions of the commission fixing the salaries of its officers, as described in Articles 15 and 16 of your by-laws. The act of April 25, 1890, referred to, makes the Secretary of the Treasury and your commission jointly responsible for the proper and reasonable expenditures of the sum appropriated by Congress for the furtherance of the provisions of the act. It does even more the provisions of the act. It does even more than that, for it imposes upon the Secretary the necessity of exercising proper discretion in approving the compensation fixed by your commission for its officers. It is fair to presume that Congress intended by this last-mentioned provision of the law to prevent the giving of what might be termed unreasonable compensation to any of the officers of the commission. But in arriving at this determination the Secretary of the Treasury must take into consideration the opinions of this representative body of men. It apof this representative body of men. It appears from your records, as before stated, that the commission has unanimously agreed that the officers named shall be paid the compensation stated—president of the commission, \$12,000; secretary, \$10,000; director-general, \$15,000; vice-chairman of executive committee, \$8,000; employes in offices of secretary and director-general,

\$10,000. "If I were to give my individual opinion on this subject, uninfluenced by the acts of your commission, I should not hesitate to decide that the amount named by your commission for salaries for its principal officers is greater than that probably contemamount necessary to carry out the provisions of the act. The amount of money already expended, and the expenditures in Jan. 1 next, contemplate so large an amount that it presents an additional reason why I should not approve the compensation named, for I alone am responsible for for the the expenditures. You will observe that your salary list for the years 1891, 1892 and 1893 will, without further increase of employes, amount to \$165,000, or about oneseventh of the entire sum of money, outside of the cost of the government buildings, which is fixed as the limit of expenditures

growing out of the exposition.
"I have grave doubts, in view of the facts as herein stated, whether I ought not to return the resolutions submitted by your commission for revision as to the amount of compensation to be paid to your officers. On the other hand, I dislike, extremely, to set up my own personal views in opposition to those of the members of the commission who are more familiar with the matter at issue than myself. I therefore reluctantly approve Articles 15 and 16 of your by-laws, and beg leave to suggest, in this connection, that great care be exercised in authorizing further expenditures, to the end that your commission may not create a deficiency for the ensning fiscal year." Immediately after this communication

was read before the executive committee. Commissioner Martindale offered a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that all standing committees be instructed not to meet before the next session of the commission unless directed by the president. Five standing committees had asked the executive committee to meet, but none of them will be authorized by the president. The report of the classification committee in reference to the subdivisions of departments shows that in Department Aagriculture, agricultural machinery and appliances, and forest products-there are twenty groups, and these are subdivided into 127 classes. Department B-viticulture, horticulture and floriculture-has six groups and thirty-seven classes. Department C, one of the most important, is divided into ten groups and forty-one classes. Fish and fisheries are included in Department D. There are five groups and fifty classes. Department E-mines, mining and metallurgy-has twenty-six groups and 113 classes. Department F, devoted wholly to machinery, has ten groups and seventy-two classes. Department G, the grand division created for the vast transportation interests, has seven groups and thirtythree classes. Department H. devoted to manufactures, has twenty-seven groups and thirty-three classes. Department J-electricity-has fifteen groups and thirty-one classes. Department L-education, literature, engineering and public works-is divided into nine groups and fifteen classes. Department M-ethnology, progress of labor and invention-has twelve groups and

Death of Counterfeiter Pete McCartney. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 21.—Pete McCartney. one of the most famous counterfeiters in the United States, died at the penitentiary here this morning. When he died he was serving a ten years' sentence for passing counterfeit money in New Orleans in 1888.
McCartney was an educated man, and had
made a thorough study of the art of engraving and its application to criminal
ends. He once made a thousand-dollar bill so perfect that it was subsequently re-deemed at the treasury, and the holder of the genuine was later arrested and charged

with counterfeiting.

Speaker Reed Makes a Stirring Address to 12,000 People at Champaign, Ill.,

And in the Evening Stops at Bloomington and Arouses Great Enthusiasm for Congressman Rowell in a Ten-Minute Speech.

Rousing Meeting at Lafayette Addressed by Gen. Nelson and Oliver T. Morton.

The Latter Discusses Southern Election Methods and Makes a Forcible Appeal in Behalf of Disfranchised Negroes.

SPEAKER REED IN ILLINOIS.

Rousing Day and Night Meetings at Champaign, in Mr. Cannon's District, Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHAMPAIGN, Oct. 21.-This has been a field-day in the campaign which Congressman Cannon is making for re-election from the Fifteenth district against Banker Busey and his boodle. Speaker Thomas B. Reed reached here shortly after noon from Danville, and two hours later, in accordance with a promise given long since, made a rousing speech in Mr. Cannon's behalf. He covered the legislation of Congress and dwelt particularly on the obstructive performances of the Democrats in the late session of Congress. The meeting was held on the campus of the Illinois University, and the audience numbered something like 12,000, the largest and most enthusiastic gathering ever known in this district in any campaign. The whole country for forty miles around turned out its throngs to greet the invincible Speaker and manifest their interest in the canvass. As the Speaker arose on the platform and surveyed the cheering multitude, covering acres, with their eager up-turned faces, he was astounded, as he said, at the demonstration. But he was feeling in joily, good trim, and, after he got well warmed up, he said things which the people went wild over. He talked for an hour, and was

cheered incessantly. Mr. Reed jumped at once into the tariff question and declared that a tariff bill concerns, more than any other, all the business interests of the country. The farmer no less than the mechanic is the beneficiary of protection, for the system that keeps American money at home and creates markets for all American products must enhance prices to the tiller of the soil, the same as to the toiler in the mills. Of what use is it, he asked, that everything be made cheap if a man has not got a dollar? What good would it do to offer you the whole State of Texas for a pair of boots it you did not have the boota? Do not be concerned, he said, about the rise of prices. If prices go up as the result of general prosperity the people will have the money to pay them. The Democratic papers that editorially proclaimed a rise contain on the next page advertisements of merchants which say that they are still selling goods at the old prices at the old stand. On the elections question he declared that popular government is the only safe government in this country, and that there is no peril to the Republic in a free vote and a fair count. whatever damage it may threaten to the Democratic party. Mr. Reed summed up the benefits of the legislation on the silver question by this Congress, and enlogized the present congressional legislation on

Ex-Governor Oglesby and Congressman Cheadle followed with inspiring speeches. An enthusiastic night meeting was held in the drill-room of the university, addressed by Oglesby, Cheadle, Cannon and others.

Ten-Minute Speech at Bloomington,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BLOOMINGTON, Oct. 21.-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, after addressing a large assemblage at Champaign, Ill., to-day, passed through this city at 5:20 this evening on a special train. He was met at the depot by a large concourse of people. The train halted for ten minutes, and Mr. Reed deliv-

ered a brief but pointed address, He said: "In so short a time as 18 allowed I cannot declare the whole counsel of the Lord, I must simply give a few things from the Republican book of faith for the year. The epublican faith is so progressive that we have new articles of faith every year for our own benefit and for the benefit of the Democrats, for the Democrats never created anything for us to criticise. I have never known them to accomplish anything in the short time I have been on the face of the earth. I have been looking forward to the millennium-not when the Democratic party will advance beyond us, but when they

will be abreast of us. [Cheers.] "If there ever was a time when the people ought to be united it is now, during the coming election. The business men of the country ought to be grateful to us, and all we have to do is to exhibit common sense. The business men want to know that there will be absolute permanency in our legislation. We want to notify ourselves, and the Democrats as well, by our votes that the business will not be interrupted by ignorant free-traders. It is necessary for them now to add to the farmmortgage bugaboo the raid of the shopkeepers in raising prices. Don't be scared. The shop-keepers can't take your money from you. An effort is being made to make you buy to-day instead of to-morrow. You will notice that prices have not gone up but are always going to go up. They ask you to come in out of a wet that will never happen. [Cheers.] The people are show-ing a good Yankee spirit-or rather, I should say, United States spirit, for I feel that the people in the West are as sharp as the Yankees are-by using the entire Democratic press for advertising purposes." Cheers.

from this district. ris at Night. Speech at PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 21 .- Speaker Reed and party arrived on a special train this evening. He was very enthusiastically received, and made an address to a very large audience at Sylvan Park Summer Opera-house, He was followed by Senator Cullom, who spoke freely. A reception was held at the National Hotel after the speeches, which was largely attended.

Here the Speaker

ce in highly com-

ngressman Rowell,

BIG MEETING AT LAFAYETTE. Issues of the Day Discussed in an Admirable Way by Gen. Nelson and Mr. O. T. Morton.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 21 .- Gen. Thomas Nelson made an admirable address to a large crowd at the Opera-house to-night, discussing in his inimitable way the political questions of the day, and prodding the Democracy in general and Senator Voorhees in particular. In a masterly manner the General stirred up the Tippecanoe Republicans, and gave them something to think about. His defense of the tariff law was loudly applauded. He denounced the Democracy as a party that opposed every important measure for the advancement of the country, and declared that the Republican party was the first political organization to shape legislation for the benefit of the laboring man, and was to-day the only consistent, steadfast friend of labor.

Oliver T. Morton's Address.

Mr. Oliver T. Morton followed General Nelson in a speech that was well received. and liberally applauded. Mr. Morton spoke, in part, as follows:

In every campaign during the past ten years in which it has been my privilege to bear a modest part. I have had something to say in be-half of the Republican party of the South, that